

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.





9
t2F

LIBRARY
JUL 11 1960
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

3112
309

Foreign CROPS AND MARKETS

FOR RELEASE MONDAY, JULY 4, 1960

VOLUME 81

CONTENTS

NUMBER 1

COTTON

PAGE

| | |
|---|----|
| Cuba Plans 5 New Cotton Gins | 20 |
| U. S. Cotton Linters Exports Well Above Last Season | 20 |
| U. K. Cotton Industry Operating at High Level | 21 |

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

| | |
|--|----|
| Dutch Dairy Product Exports Set First-Quarter Record | 23 |
| Milk Production Increasing in West Germany | 27 |

FATS, OILSEEDS, AND OILS

| | |
|--|----|
| Ghana's Second Vegetable Oil Plant Being Built | 18 |
| Cuba's Foreign Trade Bank Assumes Authority To Import Soybean Meal | 18 |
| Liberia Plans Increase in Palm Oil Output | 18 |
| Japan To Double Imports of Soybeans for Cake and Meal Production | 18 |
| Argentina Harvests Good Sunflower Seed Crop. | 19 |
| Suez Canal Oilseed Shipments Are Large in February | 19 |
| Swedish Rapeseed Outturn Drops Sharply | 20 |
| Japan Growing More Rapeseed | 20 |

FOREIGN TRADE DEVELOPMENTS

| | |
|---|----|
| Thai Exports of Secondary Crops Rise | 7 |
| Mexican Drought Reduces Crops | 10 |
| Latest Italian Restricted Import List Becomes Effective | 19 |
| Mexican Trade Mission Returns From Japan and Indonesia | 25 |
| Cuba and Czechoslovakia Sign Commercial Agreements | 25 |
| Newly Independent Congo Has Rich Economic Potential | 26 |
| Cuban Government Tightens Grip on Essential Materials | 28 |

FRUITS, VEGETABLES, AND NUTS

| | |
|---|----|
| Yugoslav Prune Crop Reduced | 13 |
| France Expects Smaller Prune Harvest | 14 |
| Turkey's Filbert Crop To Be Larger Than Usual | 14 |
| Large Exports Reported From 1959 Turkish Raisin and Dried Fig Packs | 14 |
| 1960 French Glacé Cherry Pack Forecast Slightly Above 1959 | 14 |
| Bigger Harvest of Spanish Almonds and Filberts in Prospect | 16 |
| Australian Dried Vine-Fruit Pack Is Small | 17 |

(Continued on following page)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

GRAINS, FEEDS, SEEDS, AND HOPS

| | |
|--|----|
| Grain Prospects Good in United Kingdom..... | 8 |
| U. S. Grass and Legume Seed Exports Show Crop-Year Increase..... | 8 |
| Destinations of U. S. Coarse Grain Exports Reported..... | 9 |
| Canadian Wheat and Flour Exports Continue Downtrend..... | 10 |
| Base for German Skimming Charges on Feed Grains To Be Reduced..... | 12 |
| Brazil Authorizes Rice Exports..... | 13 |
| Brazil Revises Bean Crop Estimates..... | 24 |
| U. S. Dry Pea Exports Up 32 Percent..... | 24 |
| Yugoslav Grain Prospects Promising; Wheat Exports Resumed..... | 27 |

LIVESTOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS

| | |
|--|---|
| Two Ships Leave Australia With Frozen Beef for U. S..... | 5 |
| U. S. Meat Imports From New Zealand Expected To Increase..... | 5 |
| Cuba Increases Imports of U. S. Breeding Hogs..... | 6 |
| U. S. Variety Meat Exports To France Rise..... | 6 |
| Plans Laid for Integrated Meat-Processing Company in Colombia..... | 7 |

SUGAR, FIBERS, AND TROPICAL PRODUCTS

| | |
|---|----|
| Papua and New Guinea Increase Coffee and Cocoa Exports..... | 22 |
| Ghana Changes Its Cocoa Estimating Program..... | 23 |
| Brazil's Coffee Exports Set Record in May..... | 23 |
| 1959-60 Cuban Sugar Grind Virtually Completed..... | 23 |

TOBACCO

| | |
|--|---|
| U. S. Tobacco Imports Larger This Year..... | 3 |
| Indonesia Exports Less Tobacco in 1959..... | 4 |
| Dominican Republic's 1959 Tobacco Exports Show Gain..... | 4 |
| Cigarette Output Rises in Portugal..... | 4 |

ooOoo

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the U.S. from the
Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. Department of
Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C., Room 5922. Phone:
DUdley 8-2445.

- Impact of U. S. Nonfat Dry Milk in Japan, 1948-59. FAS-M-82. 24 pp.
Notes on the Agricultural Economics of the Far East: I. Northeast Asia
(FAS-M-84, 22 pp.); II. South Asia (FAS-M-85, 26 pp.)
Meat Production in the Soviet Union. FAS-M-83. 20 pp.
Continued Increase in World Tea Production Expected. Foreign Agriculture
Circular FTEA 1-60. 14 pp.
Soviet Figures Show Drop in Farm Output in 1959. Foreign Agriculture
Circular FATP 15-60. 8 pp.

July 4, 1960

Foreign Crops and Markets

3

U. S. TOBACCO IMPORTS
LARGER THIS YEAR

U. S. imports of tobacco for consumption rose to 53.3 million pounds in January-April 1960 from 49.7 million in the first 4 months of 1959. There were increases in both cigarette leaf and scrap categories, but cigar filler dropped a little.

Cigarette leaf imports in January-April 1960 were 38.2 million pounds, compared with 35.2 million in January-April 1959; the scrap total was 10.4 million pounds this year, against 9.2 million a year ago. Turkey and Greece were the major suppliers of cigarette leaf, while Cuba and the Philippines furnished most of the cigar filler and scrap tobaccos.

TOBACCO; UNMANUFACTURED: U. S. imports for consumption 1/
January -April, 1958-1960

| Commodity and origin | January-April | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 |
| | 1,000 <u>pounds</u> | 1,000 <u>pounds</u> | 1,000 <u>pounds</u> |
| Cigarette leaf: | | | |
| Turkey..... | 17,694 | 21,626 | 23,860 |
| Greece..... | 8,124 | 10,448 | 10,609 |
| Yugoslavia..... | 924 | 1,306 | 1,745 |
| Others <u>2/</u> | 2,475 | 1,788 | 1,990 |
| Total..... | 29,217 | 35,168 | 38,204 |
| Cigar filler (stemmed and unstemmed): | | | |
| Cuba..... | 3,335 | 4,382 | 3,625 |
| Philippines..... | 93 | 118 | 512 |
| Others..... | 114 | 6 | 23 |
| Total..... | 3,542 | 4,506 | 4,160 |
| Cigar wrapper..... | 203 | 200 | 212 |
| Scrap: | | | |
| Cuba..... | 4,350 | 5,127 | 4,846 |
| Philippines..... | 975 | 3,799 | 4,472 |
| Others..... | 72 | 229 | 1,100 |
| Total..... | 5,397 | 9,155 | 10,418 |
| Stems..... | 237 | 711 | 282 |
| Grand total..... | 38,596 | 49,740 | 53,276 |

1/ Includes withdrawals from bond for consumption and releases from customs immediately upon arrival. 2/ Largely Italy, Syria, Cyprus, Lebanon.

INDONESIA EXPORTS LESS TOBACCO IN 1959

Indonesia's exports of unmanufactured tobacco dropped to 34.1 million pounds last year from 47.2 million in 1958. West Germany took most of the leaf exports in 1959, when large quantities were sold on the Bremen auctions.

Official statistics show that the 1959 exports were made up as follows: Deli leaf, 4.1 million pounds; Vorstenlanden, 1.6 million; Krossok, 27.9 million; and other leaf, 0.5 million.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC'S 1959 TOBACCO EXPORTS SHOW GAIN

Exports of leaf tobacco from the Dominican Republic totaled 27.0 million pounds in 1959--up 6 percent from 1958.

Most exports, as usual, went to countries in Western Europe, with the major purchasers including Spain, the Netherlands, Algeria, Belgium, West Germany, and Gibraltar. Average export prices per pound to principal markets last year were as follows: Spain, 19 cents; the Netherlands, 20 cents; Algeria, 19 cents; Belgium, 22 cents; and West Germany, 17 cents.

TOBACCO, LEAF: Dominican Republic, exports by countries of destination, 1957-59

| Destination | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| Spain..... | 2,498 | 5,049 | 7,066 |
| Netherlands..... | 3,238 | 4,469 | 4,616 |
| Algeria..... | 4,362 | 4,006 | 4,469 |
| Belgium..... | 4,341 | 4,063 | 3,325 |
| Germany, West..... | 5,899 | 3,918 | 2,590 |
| Gibraltar..... | 1,775 | 1,779 | 2,284 |
| Others..... | 3,974 | 2,080 | 2,630 |
| Total..... | 26,087 | 25,364 | 26,980 |

CIGARETTE OUTPUT RISES IN PORTUGAL

Portugal produced about 11.2 million pounds of cigarettes in 1959--a rise of 5.6 percent from output of 10.6 million pounds in 1958. Cigarettes made up 88 percent of the country's total output of tobacco products. The only other important product--smoking tobacco--dropped to 1.5 million pounds from 1.7 million in 1958. Cigar and snuff production in both years was insignificant.

TWO SHIPS LEAVE AUSTRALIA WITH FROZEN BEEF FOR U. S.

The Ellen Bakke left Australia on May 30 with 147,840 pounds of frozen beef for the United States--73,920 pounds each for Los Angeles and Seattle. The Mariposa sailed with 752,640 pounds--409,920 pounds for Los Angeles and 342,720 for San Francisco. Destinations are the locations of the purchaser and the port of arrival; in some cases the meat may be diverted to other areas for sale.

U. S. MEAT IMPORTS FROM NEW ZEALAND EXPECTED TO INCREASE

New Zealand shipments to date indicate that U. S. imports of New Zealand meat in the May-August period of this year will be about the same as a year ago and somewhat above January-April 1960. For the full year 1960, imports of boneless meat (beef, veal, and mutton) are expected to be slightly below 1959. Bone-in beef imports are likely to be substantially less than last year, but lamb imports will probably be several times larger.

U. S. imports of New Zealand meat in January-April 1960 totaled 31 million pounds--30 percent less than a year earlier. Boneless meat imports were also down 30 percent, as boneless beef imports dropped about 30 percent and boneless mutton about 77 percent, while boneless veal gained 7 percent. Bone-in beef dropped about 75 percent, but lamb imports almost tripled. Boneless beef made up 79 percent of the total imports, boneless veal 11 percent, lamb 6 percent, and boneless mutton and bone-in beef, 2 percent each.

New Zealand's total meat production for export during October 1, 1959-May 15, 1960, was up 10 percent from a year earlier to 887 million pounds. For the same period, boneless meat production (beef, veal, and mutton) was down about 15 percent to 80 million pounds, as boneless beef dropped 11 percent and boneless mutton 42 percent, while boneless veal rose 19 percent. Lamb production was up 12 percent to 535 million, and bone-in beef production gained about 50 percent to reach 64 million pounds.

Six ships are scheduled to sail from New Zealand in July and August with 18,256,000 pounds of meat for the United States.

| <u>Ship</u> | <u>Sailing date</u> | <u>Destination</u> | <u>Quantity 1,000 lb.</u> |
|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|
| Pipiriki | July 23 | East Coast | 5,600 |
| City of Birkenhead | July 26 | " " | 1,120 |
| Port Pirie | August 6 | " " | 10,080 |
| Arcadia | July 7 | West Coast | 224 |
| Egyptian Reefer | " 21 | " " | 896 |
| Mariposa | " 26 | " " | 336 |

CUBA INCREASES IMPORTS OF U. S. BREEDING HOGS

Cuba's National Institute of Agrarian Reform (INRA) zone headquarters at San Cristobal imported about 1,000 breeding hogs during the first 6 months of this year. The INRA zone chief plans to import about 2,000 more during the remainder of 1960. These increased imports are part of the Cuban Government's plan to increase domestic meat production in the country's aim for self-sufficiency. U.S. hog exports to Cuba totaled only 8 head during 1958 and 4 in 1959.

U. S. VARIETY MEAT EXPORTS TO FRANCE RISE

United States exports of variety meats to France have risen sharply as France has been progressively removing restrictions on this trade. Exports during the first 4 months of the year amounted to 3.2 million pounds, compared with 1.5 million a year earlier and 4.6 million for the whole of 1959.

France fully liberalized imports of pork livers on January 1 and has permitted greatly increased imports of beef tongues this year. Although France closely controls imports of meat, some products not permitted entry from dollar areas are brought in from other countries.

France is now permitting imports of several meat items from Common Market countries under special arrangements, but these concessions are not granted other countries, including the United States. Permissive imports from Common Market countries include sausages and similar products, prepared and preserved meats and offals (except pork livers), and fresh or frozen mutton. Although import quotas have been set for each import class, they have not been published.

VARIETY MEATS: U. S. exports to France, annual 1958 and 1959, and January-April 1959 and 1960

| Classification | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | January-April | |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | | | | | 1959 | 1960 |
| | :1,000 | :1,000 | :1,000 | :1,000 | :1,000 | :1,000 |
| | :pounds | :pounds | :pounds | :pounds | :pounds | :pounds |
| Beef and pork livers..... | 1/ | 1/ | 4,156 | 4,200 | 1,435 | 2,256 |
| Beef tongues..... | 1/ | 1/ | 358 | 44 | 4 | 541 |
| Others..... | 1/ | 1/ | 291 | 345 | 43 | 425 |
| Total..... | 3,956 | 3,365 | 4,805 | 4,589 | 1,482 | 3,222 |

1/ Not reported separately.

PLANS LAID FOR INTEGRATED MEAT-PROCESSING COMPANY IN COLOMBIA

In a move to develop an integrated livestock-producing and meat-processing industry in Colombia, a new company has been organized in that country; both U.S. and British capital have been invested in the project. The export of meat products is planned.

Construction of a centralized, large and modern plant at La Gloria or El Banco on the Magdalena River, or several smaller plants dispersed in the cattle-producing areas, is being considered. The killing capacity of a large central plant might be about 2,000 head of cattle and 1,200 hogs per day. There are no plans to kill sheep.

The group plans to first build a small plant with a killing capacity of 600 cattle and 200 hogs daily. It would include facilities for chilling, freezing, and processing bacon, sausage, and byproducts. Allowance would be made for easy expansion if the single central plant is finally decided on; if the decentralized plan is chosen, it would be one of a system of small plants.

As Colombians prefer fresh meat to chilled meat in their diet, considerable "consumer education" will be necessary before the slaughter industry expands to large-capacity plants.

The Colombian firm is looking toward to a fully integrated business, with operations ranging from holding and fattening cattle on grazing lands to marketing and retailing of the final meat product. It would also have a technical advisory and research service to assist breeders.

THAI EXPORTS OF SECONDARY CROPS RISE

The Thai Ministry of Economic Affairs has announced a sharp rise in the export of secondary crops. A comparison of first-quarter export statistics for 1959 and 1960 show that three of the five secondary commodities--corn, castor seeds, seedlac and shellac--have more than doubled while the remaining two--tapioca flour and cottonseed--have almost doubled.

| Commodity | January-March | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 1959 | 1960 |
| | <u>Metric tons</u> | <u>Metric tons</u> |
| Corn..... | 11,500 | 52,000 |
| Tapioca flour..... | 36,000 | 57,281 |
| Castor seed..... | 3,103 | 7,209 |
| Cottonseed..... | 1,700 | 2,763 |
| Seedlac and shellac..... | 1,400 | 3,000 |

GRAIN PROSPECTS GOOD IN UNITED KINGDOM

Another bumper grain crop is expected in the United Kingdom this year. The record 1959 harvest of wheat and barley may be equaled or even surpassed in 1960, if weather continues favorable. Acreage is larger than in 1959 and yield prospects are now quite good.

Pasture conditions are also relatively good, in contrast to poor pasture and forage crops last year. This could mean much reduced markets for U. S. grains in this area during 1960-61.

U. S. GRASS AND LEGUME SEED EXPORTS SHOW CROP-YEAR INCREASE

U. S. grass and legume seed exports during July-April amounted to 38,948,000 pounds--an increase of about 8 percent over the same period last year. The increase is largely accounted for by the heavy shipments of "other" grass seed.

During April, 28 percent of the seeds exported went to Canada, while the Netherlands, Italy, France, Sweden, and the United Kingdom received most of the remainder.

GRASS AND LEGUME SEEDS: U. S. exports, April 1960, with comparisons

| Kind of Seed | April | | July 1-April 30 | |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | 1959 | 1960 | 1958-59 | 1959-60 |
| | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds | 1,000 pounds |
| Alfalfa, certified..... | 790 | 238 | 5,731 | 5,029 |
| Alfalfa, uncertified..... | 154 | 45 | 4,462 | 3,909 |
| Total..... | 944 | 283 | 10,193 | 8,938 |
| Alsike..... | 4 | 3 | 391 | 339 |
| Ladino..... | 94 | 67 | 1,408 | 1,525 |
| Clovers, other..... | 37 | 64 | 3,607 | 2,911 |
| Bentgrass..... | 161 | 451 | 3,304 | 4,072 |
| Fescue..... | 291 | 145 | 3,770 | 4,298 |
| Kentucky bluegrass..... | 85 | 92 | 1,933 | 553 |
| Orchard..... | 8 | 1 | 370 | 107 |
| Redtop..... | 4 | 43 | 409 | 412 |
| Timothy..... | 161 | 266 | 2,985 | 3,200 |
| Grasses, other..... | 737 | 855 | 7,734 | 12,493 |
| Total..... | 2,526 | 2,270 | 36,104 | 38,948 |

DESTINATIONS OF U. S. COARSE
GRAIN EXPORTS REPORTED

The Bureau of the Census gives the following destinations of the U. S. coarse grain exports reported in Foreign Crops and Markets of June 27.

COARSE GRAINS: U. S. exports to principal countries of destination, July-April 1958-59 and July-April 1959-60

| Destination | Corn ^{1/} | Oats | Barley | Grain sorghums | Total |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| | Metric tons | Metric tons | Metric tons | Metric tons | Metric tons |
| July-April 1958-59: | | | | | |
| Austria | 53,360: | -- | 21,047: | -- | 74,407 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 217,417: | 58,611: | 266,442: | 372,653: | 915,123 |
| Denmark | 19,310: | 3,556: | 58,817: | 196,726: | 278,409 |
| France | 41,167: | -- | 533: | -- | 41,700 |
| West Germany | 185,357: | 22,684: | 412,998: | 140,814: | 761,853 |
| Greece | 74,707: | 11,055: | 6,467: | 15,951: | 108,180 |
| Ireland | 24,827: | -- | 6,096: | 3,048: | 33,971 |
| Italy | 36,368: | 6,222: | 41,068: | 45: | 83,703 |
| Netherlands | 637,773: | 197,176: | 493,331: | 422,758: | 1,751,038 |
| Norway | 34,460: | 693: | 2,969: | 74,459: | 112,581 |
| Poland | 4,557: | -- | 119,230: | -- | 123,787 |
| Spain | 52,324: | -- | 65,975: | 19,754: | 138,053 |
| Sweden | 23,267: | 9,738: | 7,026: | 28,569: | 68,600 |
| Switzerland | 2,192: | 7,195: | 22,815: | 1,524: | 33,726 |
| United Kingdom | 1,520,877: | 11,473: | 17,848: | 410,577: | 1,960,775 |
| Other Europe | 18,575: | 2,739: | 3,747: | 1,181: | 26,242 |
| Egypt | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Israel | 42,880: | -- | 32,006: | 169,530: | 244,416 |
| Japan | 323,290: | -- | 311,124: | 12,678: | 647,092 |
| All others | 810,957: | 9,018: | 214,067: | 186,252: | 1,220,294 |
| Total | 4,123,665: | 340,160: | 2,103,606: | 2,056,519: | 8,623,950 |
| July-April 1959-60: | | | | | |
| Austria | 206,713: | 5,177: | 56,566: | 10,588: | 279,044 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 274,065: | 30,832: | 139,030: | 492,559: | 936,486 |
| Denmark | 46,517: | 13,267: | 197,801: | 205,494: | 463,079 |
| France | 17,374: | -- | -- | -- | 17,374 |
| West Germany | 375,593: | 173,450: | 412,518: | 208,655: | 1,170,216 |
| Greece | 32,224: | -- | 26,860: | 2,134: | 61,218 |
| Ireland | 55,297: | 508: | 13,792: | 2,031: | 71,628 |
| Italy | 34,879: | 3,785: | 31,220: | 120: | 70,004 |
| Netherlands | 758,726: | 272,780: | 397,395: | 532,521: | 1,961,422 |
| Norway | 56,931: | -- | 22,608: | 97,390: | 176,929 |
| Poland | 47,874: | -- | 347,546: | 60,990: | 456,410 |
| Spain | 33,698: | -- | 65,272: | -- | 98,970 |
| Sweden | 16,235: | 26,584: | 1,856: | 33,135: | 77,810 |
| Switzerland | 20,602: | 18,791: | 28,857: | 1,431: | 69,681 |
| United Kingdom | 1,607,665: | 2,032: | 67,174: | 308,257: | 1,985,128 |
| Other Europe | 24,275: | 170: | 2,886: | -- | 27,331 |
| Egypt | 49,943: | -- | 5,750: | 9,893: | 65,586 |
| Israel | 63,040: | 17: | 27,434: | 151,720: | 242,211 |
| Japan | 168,574: | -- | 58,322: | -- | 226,896 |
| All others | 685,749: | 4,246: | 238,757: | 60,749: | 989,501 |
| Total | 4,575,974: | 551,639: | 2,141,644: | 2,177,667: | 9,446,924 |

^{1/} Includes corn for seed, except sweet, and exports for relief or charity.

MEXICAN DROUGHT REDUCES CROPS

The drought prevailing over most of Mexico during the past few months continued during June, except for scattered rains in parts of the central and southeastern districts.

The drought has delayed planting of corn and beans in most of the north, central, and Gulf Coast regions and has reduced coffee yields, particularly in the State of Veracruz. Pastures and water supplies have also been affected in the northern livestock-producing regions. If rains do not become more general in the next few weeks, many important crops may be hurt badly.

The only areas where normal or above-normal rainfall is reported for the first 5 months of this year are the northwest (including the States of Sonora and Sinaloa and the southern territory of Baja California) and the territory of Quintana Roo in the southeast. The volume of water in irrigation dams of the north, northwest, and Gulf Coast districts is still high, but the level has fallen significantly in most dams of the central region.

CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR
EXPORTS CONTINUE DOWNTREND

Canadian wheat and flour exports during July-April 1959-60 totaled 230 million bushels, compared with 237 million a year earlier. Smaller shipments to Europe accounted for 13.8 million bushels of the decline. Sales to the Western Hemisphere were about the same as the previous year. Shipments to Asia were up 4.4 million bushels and those to Africa were up 3.0 million bushels.

Wheat exports were down nearly 7 million bushels. Shipments to West Germany (21 million bushels, compared with 28 million) and to the United Kingdom (67 million, compared with 74 million) accounted for most of the overall reduction. Slight gains were made in exports to Peru, Venezuela, France, Poland, Iraq, and Japan.

Flour exports were about 600,000 bushels (grain equivalent) above exports during July-April a year earlier. The United Kingdom continued to be the principal buyer, taking slightly less than the 11.7 million bushels imported during the previous season. Larger shipments went to Japan, the Philippines, and Ghana. In contrast, there were slight reductions to Colombia, Venezuela, and Ceylon.

Preliminary estimates for May exports indicate that total wheat and flour exports during July-May were approximately 254 million bushels, compared with 270 million during the same months in 1958-59.

During the Canadian marketing year, August-May exports are estimated at 235 million bushels, compared with 244 million exported during the first 10 months of 1958-59.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian exports by country of destination,
July-April 1958-59 and July-April 1959-60

| Country of destination | July-April 1958-59 | | | July-April 1959-60 | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| | Wheat | Flour <u>1/</u> | Total | Wheat | Flour <u>1/</u> | Total |
| | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| | <u>bushels</u> | <u>bushels</u> | <u>bushels</u> | <u>bushels</u> | <u>bushels</u> | <u>bushels</u> |
| Western Hemisphere: | | | | | | |
| United States | 2,211 | 1,360 | 3,571 | 601 | 1,220 | 1,821 |
| British West Indies .. | 4 | 4,169 | 4,173 | 1 | 4,222 | 4,223 |
| Central America | 120 | 1,563 | 1,683 | 113 | 1,564 | 1,677 |
| Colombia | — | 286 | 286 | 808 | 4 | 812 |
| Cuba | 1 | 268 | 269 | 1 | 168 | 169 |
| Peru | 1,149 | 27 | 1,176 | 2,722 | 6 | 2,728 |
| Venezuela | 2,345 | 896 | 3,241 | 3,075 | 4 | 3,079 |
| Others | 973 | 1,107 | 2,080 | 1,049 | 847 | 1,896 |
| Total | 6,803 | 9,676 | 16,479 | 8,370 | 8,035 | 16,405 |
| Europe: | | | | | | |
| Austria | 2,149 | — | 2,149 | 2,865 | — | 2,865 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg ... | 9,212 | 272 | 9,484 | 9,436 | 102 | 9,538 |
| France | 1,088 | — | 1,088 | 3,606 | — | 3,606 |
| Germany, West | 27,853 | — | 27,853 | 20,926 | 1 | 20,927 |
| Ireland | 3,298 | — | 3,298 | 1,131 | — | 1,131 |
| Italy | 1,208 | 1 | 1,209 | 2,142 | — | 2,142 |
| Netherlands | 9,997 | 6 | 10,003 | 5,865 | 3 | 5,868 |
| Norway | 3,177 | — | 3,177 | 2,649 | — | 2,649 |
| Poland | 2,103 | — | 2,103 | 4,872 | — | 4,872 |
| Switzerland | 5,497 | — | 5,497 | 6,251 | — | 6,251 |
| United Kingdom | 73,936 | 11,744 | 85,680 | 66,725 | 11,616 | 78,341 |
| Others | 2,752 | 132 | 2,884 | 2,330 | 100 | 2,430 |
| Total | 142,270 | 12,155 | 154,425 | 128,798 | 11,822 | 140,620 |
| Asia: | | | | | | |
| Ceylon | — | 1,817 | 1,817 | — | 1,602 | 1,602 |
| China, Mainland | 1,643 | — | 1,643 | — | — | — |
| India | 6,665 | 2 | 6,667 | 5,940 | — | 5,940 |
| Iraq | — | — | — | 2,033 | — | 2,033 |
| Japan | 32,700 | 796 | 33,496 | 34,468 | 947 | 35,415 |
| Pakistan | 2,327 | — | 2,327 | 3,139 | 18 | 3,157 |
| Philippines | 1,092 | 2,904 | 3,996 | 1,393 | 3,863 | 5,256 |
| Others | 1,980 | 1,364 | 3,344 | 2,344 | 1,906 | 4,250 |
| Total | 46,407 | 6,883 | 53,290 | 49,317 | 8,336 | 57,653 |
| Africa: | | | | | | |
| Algeria | — | — | — | 1,863 | — | 1,863 |
| Ghana | — | 852 | 852 | — | 1,398 | 1,398 |
| Union of South Africa : | 5,309 | — | 5,309 | 5,395 | — | 5,395 |
| Others | 300 | 828 | 1,128 | 265 | 1,412 | 1,677 |
| Total | 5,609 | 1,680 | 7,289 | 7,523 | 2,810 | 10,333 |
| Oceania | — | 14 | 14 | — | 16 | 16 |
| Unspecified <u>2/</u> | 5,373 | — | 5,373 | 5,308 | — | 5,308 |
| World total | 206,462 | 30,408 | 236,870 | 199,316 | 31,019 | 230,335 |

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Includes seed wheat.

Source: Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

BASE FOR GERMAN SKIMMING CHARGES
ON FEED GRAINS TO BE INCREASED

Effective November 30, 1960, West Germany's market price for all imported feed grains (except feed wheat) will be reduced. The reduction will be accomplished by reducing the "base price" used in calculating skimming charges (difference between the world price and the base price) levied on imports by DM 10 (\$2.40) per metric ton. Prices paid for domestically produced feed grains are expected to decline correspondingly.

The "base price" currently in effect was increased on May 1, 1960, by DM 15 (\$3.60) per ton in order to make imported feed grains less attractive to consumers immediately prior, during, and after the 1960 harvest. The old and new "base prices" follow.

FEED GRAINS: West Germany's old and new base prices for imports

| Grain | Effective | | Effective | | Effective | |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---------|-------------|---------|---------------|---------|
| | August 1, 1959 | | May 1, 1960 | | Nov. 30, 1960 | |
| | Deutsche- | | Deutsche- | | Deutsche- | |
| | marks | Dollars | marks | Dollars | marks | Dollars |
| | Per ton | Per ton | Per ton | Per ton | Per ton | Per ton |
| Feed corn from: | | | | | | |
| Argentina | 400 | : 95.92 | : 415 | : 99.52 | : 405 | : 97.12 |
| U.S. (yellow)..... | 390 | : 93.52 | : 405 | : 97.12 | : 395 | : 94.72 |
| Rumania | 390 | : 93.52 | : 405 | : 97.12 | : 395 | : 94.72 |
| Bulgaria | 390 | : 93.52 | : 405 | : 97.12 | : 395 | : 94.72 |
| Hungary | 390 | : 93.52 | : 405 | : 97.12 | : 395 | : 94.72 |
| Yugoslavia | 390 | : 93.52 | : 405 | : 97.12 | : 395 | : 94.72 |
| Feed wheat | 400 | : 95.92 | : 400 | : 95.92 | : 400 | : 95.92 |
| Feed barley ^{1/} | 385 | : 92.32 | : 400 | : 95.92 | : 390 | : 93.52 |
| Feed oats | 350 | : 83.93 | : 365 | : 95.92 | : 355 | : 85.13 |
| Feed milo and dura : | 375 | : 89.93 | : 390 | : 95.92 | : 380 | : 91.12 |
| Feed millet | 365 | : 87.53 | : 380 | : 95.92 | : 370 | : 88.73 |

^{1/} A quality surcharge must be added to the base price for feed barley from certain countries. This charge in DM for metric ton follows: Argentina, 15; Russian, 10; White Turkish, 10; Canadian, 5; and United States, 5.

The government's Import and Storage Agency controls imports by means of import quotas and licenses. These specify the total amount of each grain that may be imported from each supplying country during the marketing season or any specified period within the season. In addition, the price of imported feed grains is equalized with that of domestic feeds by skimming charges equal to the difference between the officially fixed base price for imports and the actual c.i.f. import price. Importers must sell the imported grain to the agency at the c.i.f. price and then repurchase it at the same price plus the skimming charge.

BRAZIL AUTHORIZES RICE EXPORTS

The Bank of Brazil has authorized the State of Rio Grande do Sul to export 2,205,000 cwt. (of 100 pounds each) of unhusked rice. The State's record crop of 1959-60 is estimated at 2,040 million pounds of rough rice (see Foreign Crops and Markets, May 9, 1960).

Rice production in other Brazilian states has increased markedly in recent years. March estimates for 1958-59 show that larger gains than expected in the other states more than offset losses in Rio Grande do Sul and Sao Paulo. Therefore, the latest estimate of Brazil's 1958-59 crop is larger than the previous forecast.

BRAZIL: Rice acreage and production, by State, average 1951-55, annual 1958-59

| State | Average 1951-55 | | | 1958-59 | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-----------|------------|---------|-----------|------------|
| | Yield | | | Yield | | |
| | Acreage | per | Production | Acreage | per | Production |
| | : : | : acre | : : | : : | : acre | : : |
| | 1,000 | Million | 1,000 | 1,000 | Million | |
| | acres | Pounds | pounds | acres | Pounds | pounds |
| Alagoas | 15 15 | 1,613: | 24.2 | 27 | 1,504: | 40.6 |
| Ceara | 67 | 931: | 62.4 | 80 | 1,502: | 120.2 |
| Espirito Santo .. | 45 | 1,233: | 55.5 | 58 | 1,307: | 75.8 |
| Goiás | 464 | 1,476: | 684.9 | 771 | 1,356: | 1,045.1 |
| Maranhao..... | 423 | 1,052: | 445.2 | 635 | 1,301: | 825.9 |
| Mato Grosso | 105 | 1,541: | 161.8 | 337 | 1,391: | 468.7 |
| Minas Gerais | 1,309 | 1,065: | 1,393.8 | 1,352 | 1,206: | 1,630.1 |
| Para | 70 | 846: | 59.2 | 117 | 756: | 88.4 |
| Parana | 285 | 1,162: | 331.2 | 481 | 1,155: | 555.4 |
| Piauí | 83 | 998: | 82.8 | 116 | 1,004: | 116.5 |
| Rio de Janeiro .. | 112 | 1,066: | 119.4 | 161 | 1,043: | 167.9 |
| Rio Grande do Sul: | 652 | 2,409: | 1,570.4 | 771 | 2,136: | 1,647.0 |
| Santa Catarina .. | 91 | 2,090: | 190.2 | 137 | 2,491: | 341.3 |
| Sao Paulo | 1,528 | 1,165: | 1,779.5 | 1,471 | 1,208: | 1,776.6 |
| Other States | 87 | 1,144: | 99.5 | 162 | 941: | 152.4 |
| Total | 5,336 | 1,340: | 7,060.0 | 6,676 | 1,356: | 9,051.9 |

Compiled from official sources.

YUGOSLAV PRUNE CROP REDUCED

The 1960 Yugoslav crop of prunes and plums has been forecast at 639,000 short tons, fresh basis, or less than 50 percent of the 1959 crop of 1,334,000 tons. The 1960 dried prune pack is expected to be considerably smaller than the 38,000 tons estimated for 1959.

FRANCE EXPECTS SMALLER PRUNE HARVEST

The prune crop in France has been forecast at 22,000 short tons, fresh basis, compared with 37,700 tons in 1959. It is still too early to forecast the utilization of the crop and the production of dried prunes. However, the dried prune pack will be much smaller than the 1959 pack of 10,000 tons.

The French trade may be interested in importing 5,000 tons of U. S. prunes in 1960-61.

TURKEY'S FILBERT CROP TO BE LARGER THAN USUAL

The 1960 Turkish filbert crop is forecast at 100,000 short tons, unshelled, on the basis of early and still tentative estimates. This is the "on-year" for the crop. Though weather was not too favorable this spring, the crop suffered little damage. The 1959 crop is still estimated at 77,000 tons. Average production (1953-57) is 93,600 tons.

LARGE EXPORTS REPORTED FROM 1959 TURKISH RAISIN AND DRIED FIG PACKS

The Exporters Union of Izmir reports that from August 1, 1959, to May 1, 1960, registered export sales of Turkish raisins amounted to 87,684 short tons, while actual shipments during the same 9 months totaled 80,286 tons.

Registered export sales of dried figs totaled 21,360 short tons, while 19,889 tons of actual shipments were made during the 9 months, August 1, 1959, to May 1, 1960. Actual shipments of Turkish fig paste were 7,034 tons, compared with 7,937 tons of registered export sales during the same 9-month period, according to the Exporters Union.

The 1959 Turkish raisin and dried fig packs were estimated at 110,000 and 39,000 short tons, respectively. Growing conditions for the 1960 raisin and fig crops have been reported good and early indications are that the 1960 crops will be as good as those in 1959.

1960 FRENCH GLACE CHERRY PACK FORECAST SLIGHTLY ABOVE 1959

The 1960 pack of French glace cherries is forecast slightly above last year's pack of 16,000 short tons. Glace cherry production was about 15,500 tons in 1958.

Production of cherries of all kinds in France in 1960 is expected to be about 77,000 short tons, which is reported to be an adequate quantity for both the fresh and glace markets. A normal size and quality crop has been reported in the major producing areas.

About 21,500 tons of fresh cherries from this season's harvest will be used to make glace cherries. This compares with 20,500 tons used for glace cherry manufacture from the total 1959 supply of 80,500 tons.

French imports of fresh cherries are expected to be insignificant again this season as they were in 1959, when imports were only 272 tons. Because of the small 1958 French fresh cherry crop, imports were at a phenomenally high level of 6,671 tons in that year.

Exports of glace cherries during the 1959 marketing year are expected to reach about 12,400 tons; from August 1, 1959, through April 30, 1960, exports totaled 9,826 tons. In the 1958 marketing year, 11,960 tons of glace cherries were exported. The United Kingdom and the United States are the most important markets.

Prices of French glace cherries (c.i.f. New York) in 1959 were reported at 28.0 to 32.0 cents per pound; however, in mid-May 1960 prices were reportedly slightly lower at 27.0 to 28.5 cents. Shipments to European countries (f.o.b. Marseille) in mid-May were being quoted at about 26 cents per pound.

CANDIED FRUIT 1/: France; exports of candied fruit, fruit peels, parts of plants (drained, glace, crystallized) marketing years 1957-59

| Destination | Year beginning August 1 | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------|----------------|
| | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 <u>2/</u> |
| | Short tons | Short tons | Short tons |
| United States..... | 2,805 | 3,030 | 2,098 |
| Algeria..... | 223 | 223 | 182 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg..... | 110 | 112 | 98 |
| Canada..... | 161 | 505 | 474 |
| Germany, West..... | 48 | 42 | 154 |
| Ireland..... | 248 | 146 | 148 |
| South Africa..... | 281 | 281 | 271 |
| Switzerland..... | 159 | 156 | 141 |
| United Kingdom..... | 7,937 | 6,967 | 5,611 |
| Others..... | 552 | 498 | 649 |
| Total..... | 12,524 | 11,960 | 9,826 |

1/ Almost entirely glace cherries.

2/ Nine months, August 1, 1959, through April 30, 1960.

BIGGER HARVEST OF SPANISH ALMONDS AND FILBERTS IN PROSPECT

The 1960 crops of almonds and filberts in Spain are forecast as larger than the 1959 harvests.

The 1960 Spanish almond harvest is forecast at 30,000 short tons, shelled, which is a 2,500-ton increase over the 27,500-ton 1959 harvest. Average production (1953-57) was 21,900 tons.

So far this season, no appreciable insect, disease, or weather damage has been reported.

Spanish almond exports during the 1959-60 marketing year may reach 22,000 short tons, shelled basis. From September 1, 1959, to May 1, 1960, exports have been estimated at 18,000 tons. Exports in the comparable 8-month period of last season were 10,905 tons, and total 1958-59 exports amounted to 15,741 tons. The United Kingdom, France, and West Germany have been the largest purchasers in the 1959-60 season, while in the previous marketing year the United States was the leading buyer.

Some producers are still reported to be reluctant about selling at present prices because they are hoping for (1) a further strengthening of the market, (2) revision, or perhaps cancellation, of the export duty of 5.6 and 2.9 cents per pound for shelled and unshelled almonds, respectively. However, reduction or even cancellation of this export tax is not likely before August 1, 1960, according to some Spanish trade and government officials.

Spanish almond prices have reportedly been fairly steady during the first half of June 1960. Mid-June Spanish almond prices in cents per pound, c. & f. London, were reported as follows: unselected Valencias, 45.3, selected Valencias 55.0 to 56.2, and Farmer Majorcas, 44.1.

Spain's 1960 filbert harvest is forecast at 19,000 short tons, unshelled basis. This would be 2,000 tons above the estimated 17,000-ton 1959 harvest. Average production (1953-57) was 16,600 tons.

In the Tarragona area, where the bulk of the filbert crop is grown, the crop is said to be progressing well. General rains in May, coupled with mild temperatures in the early part of the year, have proved very beneficial.

During the first 8 months (September 1, 1959, to May 1, 1960) of the 1959 marketing year, Spanish filbert exports amounted to 2,235 tons, unshelled basis; total exports are expected to reach 6,000 tons. Exports in the 1958 marketing season were 6,135 tons, unshelled basis.

As in the case of almonds, filbert exporters are looking forward to a reduction of the existing export tax, which is the same as that applicable to almond exports.

AUSTRALIAN DRIED VINE-FRUIT
PACK IS SMALL

Processing of the 1960 Australian dried vine-fruit pack is nearly completed, and preliminary estimates indicate that total production amounted to approximately 73,900 short tons, compared with 96,000 tons in 1959.

The Australian Dried Fruits Board has not yet released official data, but trade sources believe that sultana production amounted to about 57,100 short tons, compared with 74,900 tons in 1959. Output of Lexia raisins was relatively satisfactory at about 9,000 tons--slightly larger than the 8,700-ton 1959 pack. The currant pack was the smallest in many years, amounting to only 7,800 tons. The 1959 pack was 12,400 tons.

Sales of new-season Australian dried fruit opened in the United Kingdom during the last week in May, with the average price \$85.00 per short ton below 1959 opening prices. This year the basic selling price in the United Kingdom was established on the 4-crown grade at \$290.00 per short ton. In 1959, an opening price of \$375.00 per ton was set for the 5-crown grade. During the first week of the new season the London agency of the Dried Fruits Board is reported to have sold 718 tons of sultanas at an average price of \$289.38 per ton, compared with 312 tons at an average price of \$374.38 per ton during the first week of the 1959 season.

With the arrival of new-season fruit, the prices for 1959 sultanas still on hand in the United Kingdom were substantially reduced. The bulk of the 1959 carryover stocks consisted of 5-crown grades, which had been selling at about \$302.50 per short ton. However, when the 1960 sultanas became available, the price was reduced to \$280.00 per ton. During the week following this reduction, 1,650 tons of 1959 sultanas were sold, followed by another 450 tons the first week of June. Following these disposals, remaining 1959 sultana stocks were estimated at 3,000 tons.

Australian 1960 shipments of dried vine fruits to the United Kingdom are substantially lighter than last year, partly as a result of the smaller crop, and partly due to the efforts of the Commonwealth Export Control Board to spread exports over the marketing season. At the end of May, the board reported shipments to the United Kingdom at 11,437 tons; 17,900 tons were shipped in the same period last year.

Australian sultana price quotations for forward sales to the Canadian market this year were reported to be about \$100.00 per ton below 1959 opening prices. The reduction was necessitated by the substantial Canadian stocks of 1959 Australian sultanas reportedly on hand at the beginning of this season, and the availability of highly competitive California fruit.

GHANA'S SECOND VEGETABLE OIL PLANT BEING BUILT

A small modern plant, built to express palm coconut, and other vegetable oils, is expected to go into operation about mid-October 1960 in the Western Region of Ghana. The plant is being equipped with West German machinery. A similar, but much smaller plant, has been operating in the Eastern Region of Ghana for over 3 years. The combined output of both plants will still fall far short of meeting the growing local demand for refined edible oils and soaps.

CUBA'S FOREIGN TRADE BANK ASSUMES AUTHORITY TO IMPORT SOYBEAN MEAL

The newly established Foreign Trade Bank of Cuba has been authorized to be the country's only importer of soybean meal. Previously, soybean meal was imported by another government agency, Empresa Transformadora de Productos Agropecuarios.

LIBERIA PLANS INCREASE IN PALM OIL OUTPUT

The National Production Council of Liberia recently announced plans to stimulate production of palm oil for domestic use and possibly for export. At present, only palm kernels are exported in volume, while most of the palm oil produced is consumed locally. Palm kernel exports in 1959 totaled 21,301 tons.

The plans for expanding palm oil output include the importation of high-yielding seedlings from Nigeria and Sierra Leone; establishment of nurseries in areas best adapted to oil palm trees; and the distribution of seedlings to farmers. The N.P.C. also plans to hire an oil palm specialist to supervise the program.

JAPAN TO DOUBLE IMPORTS OF SOYBEANS FOR CAKE AND MEAL PRODUCTION

The Japanese Government plans to import 200,000 metric tons of soybeans to produce 163,000 metric tons of soybean oilcake and meal for livestock feed during the Japanese fiscal year 1960 (beginning April 1, 1960). During Japanese fiscal year 1959, 86,833 tons of soybeans were imported for this purpose, and 71,880 in the previous fiscal year. Most of these feed soybeans have been imported from the United States and a large portion of the 1960 feed soybeans will again be U.S. beans.

Demand for soybean oilcake and meal in Japan has been strong, and wholesale prices have continued to rise since last fall. It is the intention of the government to stabilize market prices by doubling imports in JFY 1960. Most of the soybean cake produced from soybeans imported under the oil-crushing import budget category is expected to be used as food or for industrial uses and not for livestock feed.

ARGENTINA HARVESTS GOOD SUNFLOWER SEED CROP

Argentina's 1959-60 sunflower seed crop was 811,300 short tons, according to the second official estimate. This is 8 percent above the first estimate and 90 percent larger than the 1958-59 crop. Average outturn in the most recent 5 years has been 618,900 tons.

LATEST ITALIAN RESTRICTED IMPORT LIST BECOMES EFFECTIVE

Italy's "negative" list of imports from the dollar area (see Foreign Crops and Markets, June 27) became effective June 15, 1960, when it was published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale.

SUEZ CANAL OILSEED SHIPMENTS ARE LARGE IN FEBRUARY

Oilseed shipments northward through the Suez Canal in February were up sharply from February 1959, reflecting a larger movement of all oilseeds except cottonseed. Shipments of soybean from Communist China--at 4.8 million bushels--were the second largest for any postwar month, exceeded only by 5.8 million bushels in December 1959.

October-February 1959-60 oilseed shipments were more than a million tons, and one-half the total was soybeans. Shipments in the first 5 months of the 1958-59 marketing year were only two-thirds those of the current year. The 17.9 million bushels of northbound soybeans this year are well above the 11.2 million bushels shipped in October-February 1958-59. Copra shipments this year have recovered somewhat from the low level of last year because exports of Philippine copra to Europe have been larger.

OILSEEDS: Suez Canal, northbound shipments, February 1959 and 1960,
October-February 1958-59 and 1959-60

| Item | February | | October-February | |
|------------------|------------------------|-------|------------------|---------|
| | 1959 | 1960 | 1958-59 | 1959-60 |
| | ---1,000 short tons--- | | | |
| Soybeans 1/..... | 133.4 | 145.5 | 336.2 | 537.9 |
| Copra..... | 30.9 | 59.5 | 230.4 | 299.8 |
| Peanuts..... | 11.0 | 23.1 | 65.0 | 59.5 |
| Cottonseed..... | 9.9 | 2.2 | 47.4 | 22.0 |
| Flaxseed 2/..... | 5.5 | 6.6 | 12.1 | 19.8 |
| Other..... | 25.4 | 28.7 | 91.5 | 123.5 |
| Total..... | 216.1 | 265.6 | 782.6 | 1,062.5 |

1/ To convert to bushels use 33.3 bushels per ton. 2/ To convert to bushels use 35.7 bushels per ton.

Suez Canal Authority, Monthly Bulletin (Cairo, Egypt).

SWEDISH RAPESEED⁷ OUTTURN DROPS SHARPLY

Sweden's 1960 winter rapeseed crop is estimated at 52,950 short tons, down more than 100,000 tons from the 153,210 tons produced in 1959, and somewhat below earlier estimates of around 70,000 tons (see Foreign Crops and Markets, May 2, 1960). Winterkill was excessively heavy in 1959-60. Total production of winter and spring rapeseed in 1959 was 158,710 tons.

JAPAN GROWING MORE RAPESEED

Japan's 1960 rapeseed production is placed at 300,000 short tons from 475,670 planted acres, according to the official forecast as of June 1. This is somewhat larger than the 1959 crop of 288,690 tons from 465,000 acres. Growing conditions were favorable except in the Tokai area, where seedlings were damaged by the typhoon last September and subsequent drought in the winter.

CUBA PLANS 5 NEW COTTON GINS

Cuba has announced plans for construction of 5 cotton gins this fall in the provinces of Matanzas, Camaguey, and Oriente.

The planned increase in ginning capacity is in line with government efforts to expand local cotton production. The Cuban crop increased to around 7,000 bales (500 pounds gross) this season, compared with less than 1,000 bales annually in previous years. Further expansion in production is planned for the 1960-61 season.

Cuban spinning mills consumed about 35,000 bales annually in recent years, most of which were obtained from the United States. Exports of U.S. cotton to Cuba during August-April 1959-60 totaled 29,000 bales.

U. S. COTTON LINTERS EXPORTS WELL ABOVE LAST SEASON

U. S. exports of cotton linters, mostly chemical qualities, totaled 370,000 bales (500 pounds gross) during the first three quarters (August-April) of the current season. This was an increase of 64 percent from the 226,000 bales exported in the same period of 1958-59.

April exports amounted to 33,000 bales, compared with 48,000 bales in March, and 21,000 in April 1959.

Principal destinations of cotton linters exports from the United States during August-April 1959-60, with comparable 1958-59 figures in parentheses, were: West Germany 206,000 bales (90,000); Japan 74,000 (48,000); United Kingdom 39,000 (36,000); Canada 20,000 (24,000); Netherlands 19,000 (1,000); and France 6,000 (20,000).

U. K. COTTON INDUSTRY OPERATING AT HIGH LEVEL

Cotton consumption in the United Kingdom increased 9 percent during the first 7 months (August-February) of this season from the same period a year earlier, despite the reorganization which took place within the local textile industry.

Scrapping of roughly half of the textile machinery was completed early this season under the government-sponsored industry reorganization program. However, increased operating efficiency of the remaining equipment, an increasing part of which is operating two, and sometimes three, 8-hour shifts daily, has enabled mills to expand output to meet the rising demand for textiles.

Consumption totaled 775,000 bales (500 pounds gross) from August through February of this season, against 713,000 bales used in the corresponding period of 1958-59.

Imports of cotton into the United Kingdom during the first 8 months (August-March) of 1959-60 amounted to 965,000 bales--up 46 percent from the 663,000 bales imported in the corresponding 1958-59 period. The U. S. share of the U. K. cotton import market during this period was substantially larger than in 1958-59. Imports of U. S. cotton amounted to 354,000 bales or 37 percent of total imports, compared with 135,000 bales or 20 percent of the total in the corresponding period a year earlier.

Quantities imported from major sources other than the United States during August-March 1959-60, with comparable 1958-59 figures in parentheses, were: Sudan 121,000 bales (87,000); Mexico 88,000 (129,000); Iran 57,000 (36,000); Turkey 51,000 (21,000); Nigeria 50,000 (58,000); Peru 50,000 (50,000); Egypt 32,000 (0); U.S.S.R. 28,000 (14,000); and Brazil 24,000 (8,000).

Imports from Mexico include Mexican cotton transshipped through U.S. ports--an estimated 49,000 bales during the first 7 months of this season and 73,000 bales in the same months of 1958-59.

Most mills have covered their raw cotton requirements through the summer months, and buying interest is now centering mainly on new-crop cotton for fall and winter delivery. While prices for current-crop cotton have remained generally stable in recent weeks, new-crop prices have strengthened. C.i.f. Liverpool quotations for U. S. Strict Middling 1-1/16 inches new-crop cotton for fall delivery averaged 29.48 cents a pound on June 16, compared with 29.78 cents a pound for comparable qualities of Mexican, Iranian, and Greek cotton.

Midseason cotton stocks on January 31 were estimated at about 407,000 bales, slightly larger than beginning stocks of 401,000 bales held August 1, 1959.

DUTCH DAIRY PRODUCT EXPORTS SET FIRST-QUARTER RECORD

Exports of canned milk from the Netherlands in the first 3 months of 1960, at 132 million pounds, were 13 percent above comparable 1959 and the highest on record for the first-quarter period.

Canned milk shipments to several important destinations increased considerably over the earlier year. Among these were Malaya and Singapore, 13.5 million pounds (12.6 million pounds in 1959); Burma, 11.3 million pounds (6.5 million pounds); Greece, 8.5 million pounds (5.6 million pounds); the Philippines 5.7 million pounds (4.8 million pounds). Exports to France, the United Kingdom, Morocco, and Nigeria also increased.

Sales of dried whole milk rose 18 percent to 19.3 million pounds. The increase was mainly due to new markets and larger shipments to many small markets. Exports to Venezuela, the most important outlet for Dutch dried whole milk in 1958 and 1959, dropped sharply to 206,000 pounds from 4.6 million pounds in first quarter 1959.

Nonfat dry milk shipments were only 2 million pounds, compared with almost 10 million pounds a year earlier.

Exports of cheese were up 8 percent to 58 million pounds, of which 42 percent went to West Germany. Shipments to France rose from 128,000 pounds to 6 million pounds. Switzerland, Italy, Canada, and Venezuela were among the countries importing somewhat larger quantities of cheese in the first quarter of 1960. Trade with the United Kingdom dropped from 11.4 million pounds to 6 million pounds.

Butter exports were 20.8 million pounds, compared with 10.3 million in the first 3 months of 1959. The heaviest purchases were by West Germany (more than 9 million pounds). Sales to France increased 4.1 million pounds to 5.8 million. Shipments to the United Kingdom, at 4.1 million pounds, were 2.5 million below those in the first quarter of 1959.

PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA INCREASE COFFEE AND COCOA EXPORTS

During the marketing year 1958-59 Papua and New Guinea exported 9.5 million pounds of cocoa valued at £ 1,491,847 (U.S. \$3,371,574) and 16,440 bags (132.276 pounds each) of coffee valued at £ 456,037 (U.S. \$1,030,644). Since 1954-55, annual exports of cocoa and coffee have increased approximately 35 percent and 12 percent, respectively.

The major market for these exports was Australia, but increasing quantities of coffee from Papua and New Guinea are being marketed in the United Kingdom, Hong Kong, West Germany, and the Netherlands.

GHANA CHANGES ITS COCOA ESTIMATING PROGRAM

Ghana will no longer publish an official estimate of its cocoa mid-crops. Also, it has been announced that henceforth the main crops will be officially estimated only at the middle of the season instead of at the beginning, middle, and end.

Unofficial reports indicate a 1959-60 mid-crop of 20,000 to 25,000 long tons, somewhat below 1958-59.

BRAZIL'S COFFEE EXPORTS SET RECORD IN MAY

Brazil exported 1,531,141 bags of coffee in May of this year-- a 10-year record for this month. May 1959 coffee exports amounted to 1.1 million bags, and the 10-year May average is 973,595 bags.

Total Brazilian coffee exports for the first 11 months of the 1959-60 marketing year (July 1, 1959, to May 30, 1960) amounted to 16.6 million bags; 14.0 million were shipped in the same months of the previous marketing year.

1959-60 CUBAN SUGAR GRIND VIRTUALLY COMPLETED

As of May 31, 1960, the limited Cuban sugar crop of approximately 6,475,000 short tons was practically completed. Production through that date equaled 6,410,000 short tons, and all but 18 of the 161 mills operating this season had completed their grinding.

From January 1 through May 15 of this year, Cuba's exports of sugar to the United States amounted to 1,391,000 short tons, against 1,274,000 for the same period last year, according to reports of the Cuban Sugar Stabilization Institute. These figures include quantities actually moved late in the prior year but held under bond for application to the succeeding year's quota. The 1960 U.S. quota for Cuban sugar is 3,119,655 tons.

To countries other than the United States, Cuba had exported by May 15 this year, 1,303,507 short tons, in contrast to only 467,612 in the same period last year. Largest takers among these other countries this year to that date have been the U.S.S.R. (602,559 tons), Poland (94,616), Morocco (87,219) and Japan (75,391).

In the same period last year, exports to these same countries were: U.S.S.R. none, Poland none, Morocco 70,810, and Japan 92,039 tons. Some other destinations this year which got none from Cuba in the same period last year are: Mainland China (51,861), the United Arab Republic (16,047), and East Germany (14,679).

BRAZIL REVISES BEAN CROP ESTIMATES

The Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture has revised as follows the preliminary figures of planted acreage and dry bean production for the 4 largest producing states, which account for 60 percent of total production.

| State | 1959 | | 1960 | |
|------------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| | Planted area | Quantity | Planted area | Quantity |
| | 1,000 acres | 1,000 bags 1/ | 1,000 acres | 1,000 bags 1/ |
| Minas Gerais..... | 1,207 | 5,818 | 1,277 | 7,611 |
| Parana..... | 939 | 6,695 | 970 | 6,883 |
| Sao Paulo..... | 645 | 3,592 | 693 | 3,907 |
| Rio Grande do Sul..... | 398 | 3,205 | 410 | 3,286 |
| Total..... | 3,189 | 19,310 | 3,350 | 21,687 |

1/ 100-lb bags.

U.S. DRY PEA EXPORTS UP 32 PERCENT

U.S. dry pea exports for the first 9 months of the marketing year, (August 1959 through April 1960) were a record 1.8 million 100-lb. bags, and are almost certain to go over 2 million bags for the full marketing year. Destinations of the 9-month exports were as follows:

| Destination | 1,000 bags 1/ | Destination | 1,000 bags 1/ |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| North America: | | Europe: | |
| Canada | 84 | United Kingdom | 798 |
| Latin America: | | Germany, West | 180 |
| Venezuela | 163 | Netherlands | 88 |
| Surinam | 104 | Belgium | 65 |
| Brazil | 69 | Sweden | 47 |
| Trinidad | 55 | Norway | 21 |
| Panama | 12 | Switzerland | 21 |
| Cuba | 11 | Other Europe | 18 |
| Peru | 9 | Total | 1,238 |
| Other Latin America.... | 20 | Other countries..... | 77 |
| Total | 443 | Grand total..... | 1,842 |

1/ 100-lb. bags.

Of the total 1.8-million-bag exports, 1 million bags were dry ripe green (Alaska type); 550,000 were other dry ripe (white and yellow peas and lentils); and 112,000 bags were seed. Over half of Canada's 85,000-bag imports were seed peas.

MEXICAN TRADE MISSION RETURNS FROM JAPAN AND INDONESIA

Members of a large Mexican trade mission returned to Mexico City on June 5, 1960, after a 25-day trip to Japan and Indonesia.

The Secretary of Industry and Commerce summed up the mission's accomplishments as follows: (1) A draft was signed in Djakarta as a basis for an eventual formal trade pact with Indonesia; (2) Mexican Consulates will be established in Tokyo and Djakarta to stimulate trade between the countries; (3) A Mexican-Japanese Businessmen's Committee will be established; (4) Joint Mexican-Japanese concerns will be formed to manufacture trucks, automobiles, electrical appliances, and other products; (5) Japanese producers' goods will be bought by Mexico to step up industrial development; (6) Mexico will increase its sales of cotton to Japan; and (7) Mexico will increase its purchases from Japan and Indonesia to level Mexico's balance of trade with those countries.

Although the actual accomplishments of the mission will not be known for some months, it clearly points out the importance which Mexico attaches to its Japanese market and the great imbalance of trade between the two countries.

Mexican Government statistics for 1959 show that Mexico's No. 1 foreign market was the United States, which took 60.72 percent of the country's total exports, and, Japan was the No. 2 market, taking 7.18 percent of the total. However, as the Japanese Ambassador to Mexico pointed out in a recent press statement, a large percentage of the exports which the Mexican statistics show as shipments to the United States were in reality transshipments to Japan.

CUBA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA SIGN COMMERCIAL AGREEMENTS

On June 10, Cuba and Czechoslovakia signed 4 commercial agreements which they had been negotiating since early May: a commercial treaty; a payment agreement; a scientific and technical cooperation protocol; and an economic treaty.

In the commercial treaty, unconditional and reciprocal most-favored-nation treatment is guaranteed in tariff matters, consular rights, and import taxes. Lists of goods to be traded were attached to the treaty but have not been published as yet. The economic treaty has as a principal provision a \$20-million credit concession to Cuba to be repaid in 10 years with merchandise. It is planned that this credit will be used to buy industrial equipment.

NEWLY INDEPENDENT CONGO HAS RICH ECONOMIC POTENTIAL

The Belgian Congo received its independence on June 30 after 52 years as a Belgian colony. The new Republic of Congo (more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as Alaska) is rich in minerals, potential water power, and a variety of export crops.

Agricultural exports in 1958 (latest data available) were worth \$170 million and made up 41 percent of total exports of \$412 million. Because of a customs union with Ruanda-Urundi, trade figures include that United Nations trusteeship.

The 4 major agricultural exports were: coffee (Arabica and Robusta varieties)--79,000 tons worth \$56 million; palm products (oil, kernels, and cake)--356,000 short tons valued at \$54 million; cotton and cottonseed oil and cake--73,000 short tons worth \$24 million; and rubber--39,000 short tons valued at \$17 million.

Other agricultural exports included cocoa beans (\$4 million), cassava flour (\$2.4 million), peanut oil and cake (\$2.0 million), urena and punga fibers (\$1.7 million), tea (\$1.6 million), bananas (\$1.1 million), quinine bark, hides and skins, corn, pyrethrum flowers, rice, and essential oils.

The United States in 1958 took 49 percent of the coffee exported from the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi, 40 percent of the palm kernel oil, 26 percent of the rubber, 10 percent of the palm oil, and 92 percent of the pyrethrum extract and flowers, plus quantities of hides and skins, tea, and essential oils. In all, the U. S. imports amounted to \$42 million, about a fourth of the area's agricultural exports.

Imports of agricultural products by the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi in 1958 totaled \$37 million. Of this amount, the United States supplied \$6.6 million, or 18 percent. Chief agricultural imports from all sources were wheat flour, meat and preparations, unmanufactured tobacco, milk, malt, beer and wine, sugar, fruit, butter, cheese, and Irish potatoes.

Seventy-two percent of the wheat flour imports (worth \$3.8 million) came from the United States, as did 46 percent of the unmanufactured tobacco imports (worth \$1.6 million). A wide variety of other agricultural imports, including malt, cereal preparations, sugar, and fruits, were also brought in from the United States.

While there may be some dislocations incident to independence, the United States should, over the long run, be able to hold and increase its share of the market for agricultural products in Congo.

YUGOSLAV GRAIN PROSPECTS PROMISING; WHEAT EXPORTS RESUMED

Present crop condition in Yugoslavia indicates that 1960 grain production may be only slightly below the record 1959 harvest.

Wheat production is unofficially forecast at 147 million bushels, compared with the 1959 outturn of 152 million. Other small grains are also expected to be near the high level of 1958. Though it is too early in the season for reliable forecasts for corn, present prospects are not quite as bright as at this time last year. A preliminary forecast of 255 million bushels of corn, however, is only 3 percent below the alltime record of 263 million bushels last year.

Yugoslavia exported about 60,000 tons (2.2 million bushels) of wheat during April and May of this year, according to the Yugoslav press. This amount is not significant in relation to total exports, the value of which in January-April 1960 was 16 percent above the comparable period of 1959. However, the wheat exports do constitute a measure of the success achieved in raising agricultural output.

According to the Yugoslavs, the wheat shipments have been made more as an early step in the organization of wheat exports than to earn foreign exchange. Before World War II, Yugoslavia was a wheat exporter. But from 1950 up to the excellent crop year of 1959, the country has imported an annual average of about 770,000 tons (28.3 million bushels) of wheat--chiefly from the United States under government aid programs.

MILK PRODUCTION INCREASING IN WEST GERMANY

In the first quarter of 1960, cows' milk production in West Germany was 10.1 million pounds, compared with 9.6 million pounds for the same quarter of 1959. The increase was primarily due to higher yields resulting from last year's herd improvement program, and to greater use of commercial feed, the latter necessary because drought caused a roughage shortage.

More than 70 percent of first-quarter milk production went to dairy plants. Output of all manufactured dairy products increased except for evaporated and condensed skim milk which were down 16 percent from a year earlier. Output of evaporated and condensed whole milk increased 45 million pounds to 192 million pounds, a gain of 30 percent. Butter production (214 million pounds) was up 9 percent, and cheese (over 72 million pounds) was up 10 percent. Production of dry whole milk and nonfat dry milk (6 million pounds and 43 million pounds, respectively) was considerably above the 1959 level.

(Continued on following page)

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Official Business

The West German Government has issued no butter import licenses since last November. Consequently, imports of 27.4 million pounds in first quarter 1960 were considerably below the final quarter of 1959, although they were still considerably above the first quarter of 1959. Most of the butter came from the Netherlands.

Cheese imports--mainly from the Netherlands and Denmark--dropped from 54 million pounds to 49 million pounds. Exports of cheese in the first quarter amounted to 6.5 million pounds, compared with 4.5 million a year earlier. Italy was the principal market.

Milk production continued to increase well into the second quarter of this year. This increase has been reflected in higher output of both butter and cheese.

CUBAN GOVERNMENT TIGHTENS GRIP ON ESSENTIAL MATERIALS

The Cuban Ministry of Commerce is now requiring that Cuban importers, wholesalers, and manufacturers dealing with a long list of products and raw materials must report to the ministry on stocks at the beginning and end of each month, on sales, and expected imports.

Among the products and raw materials for which information must be supplied are rice, all vegetable oils, all lard, beans, chickpeas, peas, onions, wheat and wheat flour, peanut and soybean meal, evaporated milk, and butter.